



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

---

**IN VACATION.**

**Cash Transference.**—"How are you getting along in the law business, old man?"

"I have one client."

"Is he rich?"

"He was."—Boston Transcript.

---

**Where the Jurymen Went.**—In the South of Ireland a judge heard his usher of the court say: "Gentlemen of the Jury, take your proper places," and was convulsed with laughter at seeing seven of them walk into the dock.—Lippincott's.

---

**Queer Mistakes in Insurance Examinations.**—If the doctor is to believe all the statements made to him by applicants for life insurance, certain families have been distinguished by their strange happenings. *British Medical Journal* selects a few of the most amusing from a large series of blunders:

"Mother died in infancy."

"Father went to bed feeling well, and the next morning he woke up dead."

"Grandfather died suddenly at the age of 103. Up to this time he bid fair to reach a ripe old age."

"Applicant does not know cause of mother's death, but states that she fully recovered from her last illness."

"Applicant has never been fatally sick."

"Father died suddenly; nothing serious."

"Applicant's brother, who was an infant, died when he was a mere child."

"Grandfather died from gunshot wound, caused by an arrow shot by an Indian."

"Applicant's fraternal parents died when he was a child."

"Mother's last illness was caused from chronic rheumatism, but she was cured before death."—National Corporation Reporter.

---

**BOOK REVIEWS.**

---

**The Law of Motor Vehicles**, by Berkeley Davids, of the District of Columbia Bar. Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island, N. Y. 1911. Price \$5.00.

The present volume is the first really important contribution to the law of motor vehicles, and in view of the tremendous growth in the use of such vehicles the volume is one which should be upon the shelf of every lawyer within reach of the sound of an automom-

bile horn. We have not only examined the book with the usual reviewer's eye, which may sometimes be said to have a decided squint in it, but we have actually read it with decided pleasure and unquestionable profit. The author has compiled all of the known decisions upon the subject, and has not been afraid occasionally to express in excellent terms his own views. He has added a chapter upon the Law of Aviation, which contains in a short compass very much interesting information and as the subject is one which is now extending so rapidly, the author's compilation of cases which may possibly bear upon the law of such a subject, in connection with his own views, will be found to be interesting reading. We can commend this book most heartily.

---

**The Laws of England**, being a complete statement of the whole law of England. By Right Honorable Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, 1885-6, 1886-92, 1895-05. London. Volume 17. Butterworth & Company. Gromarty Law Book Company, 1112 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; and Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. 1911. Price \$7.50, net.

Volume 17 of this great treatise gives the law upon industrial, provident and similar societies, up to and including the operation of interpleader. Included in it are treatises upon Infants and Children, Injunction, Inns and Innkeepers, and Insurance. An examination of these subjects, treated in the admirable way in which they are done in this work, makes their use almost as valuable to the American lawyer as to the English, and we have had occasion in the examination of the present volume to bear witness to one or two disputed questions in which the English treatise was of vast aid in elucidating a somewhat difficult question.

---

**Handbook on the Construction and Interpretation of the Laws**, by Henry Campbell Black, M. A., author of Black's Law Directory, and of treatises on Judgments, Tax Titles, Intoxicating Liquors, Bankruptcy, Constitution Law, etc. Second Edition. St. Paul, Minn. West Publishing Company. 1911. Price \$3.75.

The first edition of Mr. Black's valuable volume has been so long in use and so often quoted that it is almost perfunctory to have words of praise or criticism for the work. The second edition not only brings up all the reported cases which have been decided in the fifteen years elapsing since the publication of the first edition, but much of the book has been very much expanded and some wholly re-written. It may therefore be said to be the last word on the subject, as it is certainly the easiest to be consulted and one of the most satisfactory for ready use.

We wish that we could agree, however, with the conclusions of the writer that the doctrine of "equitable" interpretation has become obsolete and the differences between "strict and liberal" construction been reduced to a minimum.

The book having been published before the last pronouncement of one of our highest courts in the land, the author has therefore had no opportunity to notice the case in which certainly an equitable interpretation has been given to one of the most important federal statutes.